

JULY 5, 1837.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.
JES J. HENDEE, Bookseller and Publisher, 131
Washington street, (op stairs,) Boston, being exclusively
in the publication of School Books, would invite the
list of approved School Books, which are in use in
the best Schools and Academies in the United
States, apart from their intrinsic merits, are manu-
factured in a superior style—the paper is white and clear, and
durable.

Primer of the English Language.
Third Book of Reading and Spelling.
Third do do do.

Fourth Book of Reading Lessons.

Reading Lessons, for Primary Schools.

English Grammar, with Exercises in Parsing.

Book's Geometry, for beginners.

First Book of History, { [The most popular

Second do series in use.]

Child's Botany, 5th edition, with engravings.

Child's Little Philosopher, a valuable work for Primary

Geography for Children, with Maps, &c.

Book-Keeping.

Mercantile Arithmetic.

Class Book by H. Wm. Sullivan.

Class Book by H. Wm. Sullivan.

Algebraic Problems and Formulas.

Exercises in Arithmetic.

Popular Astronomy, colored plates.

Elements of Plant Geography, do, solid.

Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Elements of Chemistry, new stereotype ed

Outline of Chronology, and chart.

Rich's Geography, with small and large Atlas.

Bridge's Geographical Copy Book.

Arithmetical and Mercantile Arithmetic.

Lectures on School Keeping.

on Walker's School Encyclopedia.

Lock's Goldsmith's History of England.

Lock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.

Lock's Goldsmith's History of Greece.

of Sacred History.

Ward's Etymological Dictionary.

History on Globes.

History of the United States.

History of the world, designed expressly for

and executed in the best style—and eight maps on

signed as an introduction to the First Book of History,

the author.

addition to the above list, C. J. H. has constantly on

large supply of the different School Books published

in the United States. Booksellers, School Committees, and

supplied on favorable terms.

April 19.

TO THE LADIES.

MOTT, the Female Physician, respectfully gives no-
tice to her numerous friends, and the Ladies in general,

has returned to Boston, from her visit to Europe, and

engaged her profession, and has associated with her in

the MISSES HUNT, her former students; they

at No. 1 Spring street, corner of Leverett street,

Hanover street, Boston. Their Rooms, now Essential

to be obtained in America, she will be enabled to meet

in their most formidable appearances.

The many details incident to the female frame, render any ar-

a favor of the propriety of Female Physicians un-

derstanded.

Medicated Chamomile Balsm, will be administered

every hour of the day. These Balsms are medicated

Herbs and Essential Oils to suit the diseases for

which they are taken. The success which has attended the use

Baths, will, it is hoped, lead to their introduction into

every family. They are not only a cure, but also a preventive

and remedial disease, and have been found

useful in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Hu-

man, &c., &c.

has set apart every Friday for the purpose of at-

the diseases of children, owing to the great number

of that class.

Gentlemen can communicate with her except through

for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in

evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive

attention. Family Rights for the Patent Balsm can

be applied.

dm d7

PAPER HANGINGS.

ONS who sell Paper Hangings, are respect-
fully invited to call at the Manufacturing Warehouse,
at No. 10 Salem and Endicott streets, where they may re-
ceive a good article for their money.

We have a number of experienced paper hangers in

the city, and will thankfully receive and promptly execute

orders for papering that our friends and the public may be

in favor of us. A share of payment is respectfully

offered.

CECIL.

Southbridge, Mass., June.

FERMENTED DRINKS—FACTS.

LETTER OF EDWARD C. DELAVAN, ESQ.

Albany, September 15, 1836.

D PALMER has taken a Store in Hanover street, No. 10, where he has for sale a good assortment of ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES, which will sell very well. He invites his friends and the public to call and ex-

amine a store in Blackstone and Endicott streets, two doors

Hanover street, where he has a large assortment of

Shoes, wholesale and retail.

June 14

MARINERS' HOUSE,
No. 226 Ann Street, Boston.

House has been fitted up by the benevolence of the Sea-
son Society, for the purpose of affording a comfortable home

to a comfortable home while on shore, well provided with

room, &c. It is especially suited all seamen will pat-

and support it.

WILLIAM MOODY.

Sale and Retail Clothing Establishment.

GOVE & LOCKE,

No. 60 Commercial Street, Boston.

(Opposite Eastern Packet Pier.)

INDUSTRY has been established here a general as-
sortment of CLOTHING, both for citizens and seamen, also

CLOTHES and COVERED HATS, together with

an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer

wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or

credit.

HALEMEN SUPPLIED. 6m—Aug. 17

PRINTER'S
EXCECUTIVE, &c.

newly executed, with neatness, and on reasonable

terms, in the office of Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington street, &c.

—such as Burmese, &c., &c.;

—such as Mincing, &c., &c.;

—such as Blanks—Deeds, Mortgages, Re-

ceipts, Certificates, Warrants, Tax Bills, &c., &c.

—Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

new edition of CLARKE'S COMMENTARY on the NEW TESTAMENT is published, and a few copies have

been received. Price \$6.00—discount to preachers one-sixth.

D. H. ELA.

N THOMSON, Bookseller and Publisher, 58 Cornhill, (opposite Franklin Avenue.)

Books and Bindings done with elegance and promptness.

respectfully solicited.

Wanted, above, 15 or 20 active and intelligent men,

subscriptions, in the several States, for a new and

interesting work.

April 19.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THE HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,

within two weeks from the time of subscribing.

If payed after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00

at the close of the month.

Subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

months, unless paid.

Communications on business, or designed for publica-

tion, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid, unless con-

\$10.00, or five dollars.

Biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters

of interest, must be accompanied with the names of the

agents to be particular to write the names of sub-

scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to

be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding

in this.

Steamboats are always thus denominated.

Gas lights.

ZION'S HERALD.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. VIII. No. 28.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

DUTIES OF A MINISTER.

How great and numerous are the duties of the faithful minister of Christ. How weighty and solemn his responsibilities. How often is he ready to complain in view of the importance and magnitude of his work, "Who is sufficient for these things?" He often feels with indescribable sensations, the full force of the sentiments so imitatively expressed by the poet:—

"They watch for souls, for which the Lord
Did heavenly bliss forego!
For souls, which must forever live,
In raptures, or in wo."

But relying on the promise of Him who has said, "I will be with you always," and encouraged with a hope of "returning again, bringing his sheaves with him," he goes forward frequently amid accumulated difficulties, "bearing precious seed." With the world spread before him as his parish, he sees no worldly emoluments, aggrandizement, distinction, or literary fame, after which to aspire; the salvation of precious, undying souls is his object. He sees at once, in order to obtain his noble purpose, he must relinquish all honor and preferment; and to his work dedicate all the powers of body and mind; at all times and in all places; in season and out of season; by gentleness, by terror, by argument, by persuasion, by reason, by interest by every motive and inducement which the Bible presents, and labor with unrewarded assiduity to "turn men from the error of their ways." To the bed of sickness, or the couch of prosperity; to the prison, the hospital, the house of mourning, or the house of feasting; wherever there is a friend in distress, or a soul to save, he readily repairs to administer assistance or advice, reproof, or consolation. He feels no office too humiliating, no condition too low, no undertaking too arduous, to reclaim the youth himself.

Twenty-five years since, when a youth myself, I was well acquainted with the habits of many young men who were then wine drinkers; few if any of them at that time would have looked on ardent spirit except with disgust. On looking back and calling up their cases, one by one, I find a large proportion, full three-fourths, have died prematurely. When their appetites became vitiated by wine, I dare say that it was a matter of indifference whether it was one kind or another of intoxicating drink administered to their desire.

When the convivial habits of olden times, in our large cities, made it an object of ambition who should drink most wine and keep longest from a place under the table, the amount of direct injury from wine drinking was immense. One of the most wealthy and respectable citizens in New York recently gave me a history of wine drinking in that city thirty years since, and the various shifts he had frequently been driven to, by pouring the wine into his boots, bosom, and in the wine cooler, to escape beastly drunkenness. When the convivial habits of olden times, in our large cities, made it an object of ambition who should drink most wine and keep longest from a place under the table, the amount of direct injury from wine drinking was immense. One of the most wealthy and respectable citizens in New York recently gave me a history of wine drinking in that city thirty years since, and the various shifts he had frequently been driven to, by pouring the wine into his boots, bosom, and in the wine cooler, to escape beastly drunkenness.

You ask, "How many single cases of intoxication, in the usual meaning of that word, have I known on wine and cider?" I answer, a very great number, and among others, my own. Of the two instances that I have to acknowledge having been overcome, the first one was exclusively on wine. To state the number I have seen so intoxicated on each kind of drink would be impossible. Were each man to answer for himself, as I have done, it is my impression that very many who were twenty years since, and partook of the habits of those times, would furnish you at least one case each under this query.

DO THEY SEE GOD THERE?

In prosecuting their labors among the heathen of the East, one of the greatest difficulties which the missionaries have to encounter, is a belief among the wretched idolaters with whom they labor, that they cannot worship a God whom they cannot see. Hence their fondness for stone and wooden images; gods which they can see and feel, and keep in their dwellings. We copy both of the following anecdotes from the *Baptist Missionary Magazine* for July. The first occurs in the journal of Mr. Mason, who is among the Karens, and the second in that of Mr. Shuck, who was at Singapore, at the date of his journal. They both illustrate the point mentioned, respecting gods which can be seen.

May 24, 1836.—I could not refrain from laughing, after I lay down last night, to hear the story of our people were relating of what Ko Chet'ing saw in America. "There," they said, "the people have wisdom in their bellies, and so manage the fire and the water, that thread spins itself, and cloth weaves itself. There they have flying ships

fitted to awaken in the mind the loftiest emotions of the sublime. The appearance and conduct of the attached to the several schools was highly commendable. The appearance of the school in West Centre street, and that of the school in Broad street—schools have been special objects of attention with the Executive of the Union, the former being composed exclusively of colored children, and the last chiefly of foreign students, such as to awaken very high expectations. School in Broad street is made up of no less than four nations. Not a little interest was awakened also by the presence of twenty or thirty children under the vigilant guardianship of the Children's Friend Society. Boston Sunday School Union, embracing all the schools connected with the Orthodox Congregational Society, eighteen in number, and enrolling nearly three thousand names, held a jubilee at the Odeon. A more useful scene can hardly be conceived than the one presented on this occasion. The scholars sat with their teachers various parts of the house, which was filled to the brim; at least three thousand persons were assembled. The children were neatly dressed, and interested about the exercises and the discourses giving their undivided interest to the exercises. The music was performed by a juvenile choir, numbering nearly one hundred and fifty children, who sat back of the speakers, and the audience. Four hymns, appropriate to the celebration, were sung with the most perfect precision and with the sweet melody which youthful voices trained could accomplish. Much credit is due to young performers, and to those who arranged and intended the music. A young lad, by the name of George, about twelve years of age, sang a patriotic communion, "Home all last night in a patriotic strain." In charming manner. The Rev. Mr. Aiken, of Park church, offered a prayer on the occasion, and Mr. Dane, President of the Society, presided at the meeting. The speakers were Dea. James C. White, Rev. Asa Smith, and Mr. C. C. Beaman.

have heard from Lowell, that between five and six hundred children met in the "Grove of Chapel Hill," and addressed by Rev. Messrs. Thurston, Porter and Ward. The meeting is said to have been very interesting. The children were from the different evangelistic denominations.

In Salem, we learn, that a very great number of persons from the evangelical schools, were crowded into a room in a meeting house, Rev. Mr. Emerson, and his address to them, by the Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Boston also, there was a large assembling in the Meeting-house. Reports were made from the different schools, and able addresses delivered.

LETTER FROM BROTHER SCOTT.

HOLLOWELL, ME., June 30, 1837.

OTHER BROWN—I left Boston for the Maine Conference on Wednesday evening the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, the steamer New England, in company with Rev. T. Conant, Book Agent. The night was pleasant and still, we had a beautiful run to Gardner, where we arrived next morning at 10 o'clock, and in about an hour we reached this place, the seat of the Maine Conference, which had commenced its Annual Session the previous day. This Conference contains about 150 preachers, most of whom are present.

The subject of Slavery has not yet been introduced into the Conference, though it is ascertained that a majority of the preachers are abolitionists. We had this afternoon, half past 7 o'clock, a discussion among the preachers, the question—Is Slavery in itself sin? I should judge three-fourths of the members of the Conference present, and when the time allotted to this exercise out, the meeting was adjourned to 20 minutes before tomorrow. Brother Storrs lectured last evening at a quarter before six o'clock, and I am to lecture this evening at the same hour—and probably we shall lecture alternately, while the Conference continues.

the "Corrections" which I made in certain letters to Bishop Heddle, which you published in the Herald of 21st, have been misunderstood, I deem it my duty that no principle or doctrine contained in those letters is retracted—neither have I recanted or renounced my property of publishing them to the world. Only certain expressions and a few statements not entirely correct which have been recalled. And in doing so, I have only fulfilled a promise which I voluntarily made in my published letters, which was, that "if those letters contained anything incorrect, disrespectful, or untrue, the proper correction should be promptly made," in the error should be pointed out. All the essential corrections of those letters I still, as the bishop understands, fully maintain. My corrections were designed to make matters of fact STRICTLY CORRECT, and recall some rare or harsh expressions or "imputations."

Ought to be distinctly understood, that the Conference took no action on the subject. It passed no censure on me or upon the letters. I make this statement, because some have supposed the corrections were required by the Conference. What I did, was done of my own will and accord. It was what I had promised to do, what I thought justice required.

Permit me further to say, that as the account published in the Herald of June 28th, of the correspondence between Bishop Waugh and the Anti-slavery members of New England Conference, closes with a resolution on the part of said members, to adjourn under the direction of committee, of which I was chairman, provided the Convention should refuse to put a motion to refer certain materials on Slavery to a committee, that when that crisis arrived, the Conference did not adjourn, because in the judgment of the committee, so much time had been taken on the subject of Slavery by Bishop Heddle and that it would not be best to adjourn. And we took this was the sentiment of the Anti-slavery brethren in general. It is possible however, that we all err, we may do better next time. This resort, or some other, we think, will secure to us our rights hereafter.

I intend, during the present Conference year, to discuss subjects of the rights of Bishops and Conferences through the papers, pretty freely; and we shall, perhaps, be better prepared to act understandingly by our next Conference, than we have been heretofore. If Bishop Waugh supposes he has silenced us, he is greatly mistaken.

Yours truly, O. SCOTT.

[From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.]

MAINE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference closed in annual session at Hallowell, Wednesday evening, after having been engaged in its deliberations, etc., for two days. The session was one of unusual interest, both on account of the amount of business transacted, and the spirit in which it was effected. There were stationed between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty preachers. A few class were admitted on trial, and including the local elders. The Sabbath school Report is not sufficiently perfect, for want of definite information from several states, to present any thing like an accurate statement of institution. The number of members returned is fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty three. Local classes, one hundred and forty-five.

The Conference commenced its session under very anxious circumstances, although some fears were entertained lest we might have busness that would bring the conference into collision. Those fears, however, were dispelled. The brethren came together in love; they went together in love while there; they separated in love, with an increased conviction that the God of love dwelt more than ever in this army of Israel. Constant efforts were made to impress the minds of the people that a ecclesiastical body never came together or separated with more of the spirit of Christ. It was said at its close by the Superintendent, that so far from hearing even one word that savored of an unchristian, or an unkind spirit, he had not heard one that indicated an unpleasant spirit.

His remark, we believe, was not colored, but it was merely a response of a fact that had been steadily impressed upon his mind, from the beginning of the Conference to its close.

The Missionary meeting was held on Saturday afternoon. The interest manifested on the occasion was far beyond what we had reason to expect, considering the

great prostration that is now affecting the whole business world. The contributions and subscriptions amounted to over five hundred dollars. The speakers on the occasion were Bishop Waugh, Rev. Mr. Scott, from the New England Conference, and Rev. Mr. Mason, from New York; all of whom were quite happy in their remarks.

We had a love-feast on Sabbath evening, which was attended with such evident manifestations of the presence of God, that the prelates said, we believe, will never be forgotten. We ourselves it was the house of God; it was the house of heaven. Many testified the same. Gladly will we present the scene to our readers, that they might participate also in our joy; but we cannot now;—we have no time, if nothing else, would prevent this. But we rejoice with exceeding joy, and trust that a like occasion may be participated in every reader.

Hasty as is our sketch, we cannot close it without a single reference to the President of the Conference, Bishop Waugh. Although a stranger to the Society, the appointments of the preachers were never more satisfactory, and never better. His decisions, although the ground of some was sometimes new, gave evidence of a strong mind, and one well versed in the principles that govern the Methodist Church. Some of his decisions seemed now, either because the case had not before occurred, or because circumstances gave them more importance; but we speak for ourselves we believe they were correct—invariably so. A conversation partook much of the spirit of Christ, and contributed largely to the happy spirit manifested in our holy convocation. Long may he live to bless the Church and many times may he come to the Maine Annual Conference.

THE APPOINTMENTS
Of the Preachers of the Maine Annual Conference.

PORTLAND DISTRICT. C. Baker, P. E. Portland—J. Jenne, G. F. Cox, Sup.

Westbrook—J. Atwell.

Gorham—J. Simpson.

Scarborough—J. Rice.

Cape Elizabeth—To be supplied.

Saco—E. Wilton.

Kennebunkport—N. George, J. Clough.

Yarmouth—J. Maconuber; one to be supplied.

Kittery—J. Gerry.

Elliot—J. Harrington.

South Berwick—L. S. Stockman.

Alfred—A. F. Barnard.

Shapleigh—H. Butler, H. L. Linscott.

Hollis—J. Stone.

Buxton—D. Copeland.

Gray—P. C. Richmond.

Durham and Portland—B. Burnham, A. Fuller, Jr.

Portsmouth—J. Moore.

Mind—I. Downing.

Otisfield—J. Lull.

Harrison—J. Cunner.

Baldwin—G. D. Stout.

Cornish—G. Greely.

Fryeburg—A. Alton.

Bartlett—One to be supplied.

REEDFIELD DISTRICT. H. Nickerson, P. E. Hollowell—G. Webber.

Kent—H. E. Scammon.

Mercer and Vienna—D. B. Randall, J. Cleveland.

Strong—C. L. Browning; one to be supplied.

Philips—J. Thurston.

Wilton—B. Bailey, C. W. Morse, Sup.

Bethel and Dixfield—H. W. Latham, P. Jaques.

Bethel—C. H. Lovejoy; one to be supplied.

Lonell—I. W. Moore.

Waterford—P. M. Morell.

Norway—C. Perry.

South Paris—W. F. Farrington.

Woodstock—D. Perry.

Livermore—A. Green.

Fayette—H. Dow.

Merrimouth—J. Allen.

W. Ingraham—J. Whiskins.

Readfield—J. Rice.

W. C. Larabee, Principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, To be supplied.

GENERAL DISTRICT. E. Robinson, P. E.

Gardiner—H. Atkins.

Bowdoinham—M. Donnell.

Brunswick—C. P. Bragdon.

Bath—W. H. Pillsbury.

Pittsburgh—N. Webb, Jr.

Georgetown—E. Shaw.

Woolwich—O. Bent.

Pittston—J. Thwing.

Newton—J. C. Davis.

Wiscasset—A. Caldwell.

Boothbay—N. Norris.

Bristol—T. Greenhalgh.

Friendship—B. Jones.

Union—D. Cox.

Windham—S. Jewett.

East Hallowell—A. Heath.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT. E. Streeter, P. E.

Augusta—D. Fuller.

Fairfield and Sidney—E. Withers.

Winslow—J. Farrington, J. Moore, Jr.

Skowhegan—D. Hutchinson.

Industry—T. Smith.

Jeanesville—H. Hill; one to be supplied.

Solon—M. Wright; one to be supplied.

Sangerfield—H. True.

Dover—R. Day.

Kilmarnock—W. D. Sewell.

Corinna—To be supplied.

Exeter—A. Church.

Harmony—To be supplied.

Palmyra—J. Harriman.

Unity—S. P. Blake, C. Scammon.

Vassalboro—J. Young.

Geo. Parsons, Principal of Clinton Academy.

BANGOR DISTRICT. J. Husted, P. E.

Bangor—S. Lovell, Supernumerary.

Limestone—M. Ward; one to be supplied.

Old Town—M. Webster.

Stillwater and Edington—C. Fuller.

Hampden—F. Gavit.

W. Hampden and Carmel—M. Palmer; one to be supplied.

Orington—A. P. Hillman.

Bucksport—S. Bray.

Frankfort—C. C. Munger, J. Hall, Sup.

Prospect—P. Burgess.

Belfast—J. C. Aspenwall.

South and Northport—C. Mugford; one to be supplied.

Thomaston—B. Bryant.

Vinalhaven—W. S. Douglass.

CALIS DISTRICT. E. B. Fletcher, P. E.

Calais—M. Trafton, W. Brown.

Robbinson—G. Childs.

Pembroke—L. Dunn.

Lubec—L. Trott.

Weston—R. H. Ford.

Cooper—D. P. Thompson.

Wesley—To be supplied.

East Machias—C. C. Cone.

Cuthbert—J. Hatch.

Stewsbury—J. L. Lovell.

Mount Desert—J. D. Dow.

Surry—J. Batcheller.

Custine and Brooksville—A. Moore; one to be supplied.

H. K. W. Perkins, Oregon Mission.

Justin Spaulding, Missionary to Rio de Janeiro, South America.

W. H. Norris, transferred to the New York Conference, and stationed in Sand street, Brooklyn.

Stephen Allen, transferred to the Black River Conference.

N. E. WESLEYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following sum have been received into the Treasury of the New England Wesleyan Education Society, viz.:—

Poetry.

[From the Christian Witness.]

The following lines were found written in pencil on the fly-leaf of a Sunday school book, called "Early Impressions." They refer to events related in that entertaining narrative. It is not known whence they are derived, but it is supposed they are original. Are they not worthy of a publication?

S. S.

THE WISH.

AUGUSTA.

I would shine in diamonds, in colored gems be drest—
The rainbow for my mantle, the stars upon my breast;
Feathers, fringes, flowers and lace, all rich and gay attire,
Should make the humble know their place, and all the
world admire;

And I would lead the ton, by wealth's commanding power;

Thus joy should fill my golden cup, till life's last lingering
hour.

HELEN.

I would be a beauty, and flash my brilliant eye;
My cheeks should opening roses show, my lips a vermeil
dyed;

My alabaster brow and neck should dazzle all who gazed,
My dimple smiles should win all hearts, where'er my
beauty blazed;
Thus I would charm the world by my bewitching power,
And thus fill up my cup of bliss, till life's last lingering
hour.

ANNA.

Give me not wealth nor beauty; I ask a spirit keen;
A wit that sparkles while it burns; that cuts as soon as
seen.

Like a blazing comet, I would trace a bright portentous
path,
And all should worship at my shrine, or tremble at my
wrath.

Thus I would sweep the world, by wit's subduing power,

And fill my joyous crystal cup, till life's last lingering hour.

EMILY.

These tempting gifts I dare not ask, they blight the soul
when given;

Ah! rather grant me a pure heart, that guides us safe to
heaven;
A gentle spirit from above to lead in wisdom's ways,
To make me humble in my youth, and useful all my days;
That if I always rule my life by virtue's holy power,
My cup of bliss will overflow beyond my latest hour.

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Truro, Mass., May 21, ABIGAIL, consort of Thomas Lombard, aged 49.

Sister Lombard had been a member of the M. E. Church, 20 years. She was a practical Christian, and always manifested an ardent attachment to the cause of Christ. The last six years of her life, she was afflicted with poor health, which deprived her of the privilege of attending public worship, but she was a Christian at home. The last twelve months she had frequent attacks of bleeding. She also suffered much distress and pain, but never was heard to murmur. The world had no charms for her. She had no fear of death, and her will was lost in the will of God. Thursday and Friday previous to her death, she was insensible, but apparently in great distress. On Saturday morning, she revived again, and exhorted all around her bed, leaving her message for her children at sea, to prepare to meet her in heaven. On the Sabbath, at 1 P. M., her happy spirit departed to join the disembodied spirits in the church triumphant above.

THOS. DODGE.

South Truro, May, 1837.

Miscellaneous.

DEPOPULATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

[The statement was originally made some time since, that these islands were rapidly depopulating, seems to be confirmed by every recent writer. Letters are published in a late number of the Boston Recorder, from Rev. J. S. Green, one of the missionaries of the American Board, which give a gloomy account of the state of things among the abused and deluded people of those islands. The chief causes of the fast declension of the number of inhabitants are licentiousness and drunkenness—vices unknown to them until introduced by Europeans. The birds are less than the deaths. What a reflection, that, by an acquaintance with Christians, the heathen are made worse! We extract the following from the writer alluded to.—Ed.]

Respecting the people. Things in some respects look rather dark. Chiefs are dark-hearted and fickle. The king will do nothing to repress intemperance, though he well knows that it is working his own ruin, and destroying the people. Men from Christian countries are helping the chiefs and people to rush down to the pit of ruin faster than their own wicked disposition would lead them. I can compare the nation to nothing more fitly, than to a man in deep mire. He refuses to let hold on the strong hand which is stretched out to save him. He is steadily sinking, and the feeble struggles he makes only sink him deeper. Now if some one should lay upon him some hundreds of weight, how soon would he sink and perish. The people here are sinking by their own weight into the mire of sin. They refuse, as a nation, to avail themselves of proffered aid. They will not go to Christ that they might have life. They love sin, and are reaping its bitter fruits. They are fast decreasing. During the four years past more than 20,000 of them have gone! Now in this sinking posture, men from Christian lands are accumulating burdens upon them which they could scarcely sustain were their feet planted on solid rock. How they can fail to sink, standing as they now do, is impossible to see.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF A FOREIGN MISIONARY.

**** I had spent most of the vacation in trying to do good, and as the time for my return to Andover drew near, I began to feel anxious in view of a few small debts which I was unable to meet at the close of the last term. Not willing to ask my brother for additional loans, being already considerably indebted, I made my circumstances known to a few friends, among whom were two ministers, whose ability, had there been a disposition, was above the common standard among that class of people. I however failed altogether. I had scarcely a shilling in the world. I spoke to my mother about my situation, not expecting funds, but a mother's sympathy, counsel, and blessing. These I received, and on the morning of my leaving, she called me into a small room, said a few words, and put into my hands a Spanish half dollar—all probably that she had on hand at the time; she was much affected, and did not come out of the room when I left. As I passed by the house

of the parish minister, I called by request, as the lady wished to send to the depository at Andover for a few tracts. She handed me a paper, saying, "You will find the directions enclosed." I put the paper in my pocket-book, took my leave, and went on. In a large pine wood, about twelve miles from home, I opened my pocket-book to examine the list of tracts, and to see what directions there might be in the paper. It contained about six dollars, mostly in bills, and the following expressive sentence, "Please accept the enclosed—noticing." This was so unexpected and so seasonable, that I could look upon it only as sent from heaven. I felt myself so unworthy, and so absolutely insignificant in the sight of my heavenly benefactor, that I gave myself up to a flood of tears, nor did the tender and grateful feeling wear off for many weeks.

It was Saturday evening. I was sitting by the fire, anticipating the Sabbath, which in Andover was always to me a sweet anticipation of heaven. This however was to be our season of communion, and my finances were such as made it necessary to settle a question before the Sabbath came on. I had for more than a week been expecting a letter from a particular friend, and had saved, by close economy, just enough to pay the postage. It was all I had, or expected to have, for some weeks. I had been in the habit of contributing something at such seasons; and now the question arose, whether I should give my little all and trust Providence for my letter, or save it for the letter expected by Monday's mail. A better heart might have settled the question sooner than mine; but at length I concluded to enjoy a happy Sabbath, and let Monday take care for itself. I have seen some a more delightful communion season than I enjoyed the next day. On Monday there was no letter for me. On Tuesday evening one of the brethren, who had been with Professor W. to Boston, called at my room, and after a very pleasant religious conversation, he said to me as he left the room, "Brother —, when I was at Boston, a lady put into my hands two dollars, requesting me to give it to any one who might need it most; and I have the pleasure of handing it over to you." He then left me. I will not dwell on my feelings. Suffice it to say I considered it as a gift from my heavenly Father, instead of the trifling post office money which I had "laid up in store on the first day of the week." 1 Cor. xii. 2. — Pastor's Journal.

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it with faggots. It was now November 4, and the Parliament was to meet on the morrow—Guy was the one who, in blowing up others, was to be blown up himself—Catesby and all the party moved off to a great distance, expecting on the morrow, to hear the joyful sound. Not, however, exactly so. Towards the close of eve on the 4th, one of the officers going into the cellar, declared he saw the Devil with a dark lantern in his hand, that his looks were most terrific, and though a man himself of much courage, yet in this particular it failed him, and he was glad to reach the floor once more. Seeing the old Fellow as this officer said, induced a very formal visitation to Beezel-bub; a magistrate, with a posse of abed citizens with torches descended the stairs for the cellar—all was quiet, and it was thought that the officer who first went down must have had some Black Gentleman with a dark lantern in his imagination. The party remained quiet for several minutes, when one said he heard a rustling as though among leaves or sticks, and it appeared to proceed from the vault, whereupon all went there, but no noise, not a person could be seen. The officer perceived that he saw the old Fellow himself, and with a lantern, was not easy to be persuaded to the contrary; he therefore desired that the party might rest where they were even until morning, should they not in the mean time make some discovery. Guy who was in rather an unpleasant situation, after an hour or two, came from under some of the faggots with his dark lantern, and was immediately seized and examined,—he disclosed the whole plot, together with its authors; some were taken and paid the forfeit of their lives, while some fled from justice by passing over to the Continent.

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FEMALE FARMERS.

From what I could observe, I was inclined to think that the small farmers and common day laborers of England are not so industrious (the men more especially,) as the corresponding classes are in this country. They are not so early in the field—they accomplish less, I believe, in the same number of hours; and then, their market days and other holidays lure them away from their proper avocations, and present many more temptations to idleness and dissipation, than exist in New England, certainly, the part of the United States with which I am best acquainted. If the manner in which females of the laboring classes are employed, is any test of comfort and refinement, then the advantage lies, decidedly, on our side of the water. During the short time I was in Great Britain, I saw more women and young girls toiling in the field, than I ever met with in my life before. It seems to me, that in the north of England especially, and in Scotland, there were nearly as many females as males, employed in the various, and in some of the more laborious occupations of husbandry. I saw them picking out tares; raking up weeds and stubble upon the fallow grounds; hoeing turnips; spreading, raking, pitchng, loading and stacking hay; reaping, and keeping up with men, or taking the lead of them, by turns, in the wheat fields; and even toiling in the brick yards. This, of course, was mostly in mid-summer. At other seasons of the year, and in parts of the island which I did not visit, it may be different; but I am sure we may be allowed, without any breach of national comity, to bring forward such out-door female drudgery, as some little offset to the want of refinement, by which sundry British travellers in this country have been so dreadfully scandalized and annoyed.

SPECULATION.—A successful speculation is often an evil than a blessing; it upsets all one's notions of the value of time, of industry and of money; it is a moral evil, because it violates the law of nature, which requires that a part of every day, and every year of one's life, should be devoted to procuring the means of subsistence for the day and year; and he who, by what he calls a lucky hit, secures to himself what he calls a fortune, sometimes cuts off from the remainder of his days a wholesome and natural source of pleasure. If he have devoted all his powers and energies to Mammon for the best part of his life, he is sold to him and can no more live tranquilly, without his stimulus, than can he, who has been excited for years by alcohol, give up the stimulus of drink. Hence, you find such men uneasy and fretful in old age; hence, often it is, that they are envious and vexed at the sight of happiness in others; and that they seem to think a poor man has no right to enjoy himself more than they can, who have earned a hundred thousand dollars.—Dr. Howe's Address.

THE POWDER PLOT, 1605.

Catesby, a gentleman of ancient family of learning and good estate, hinted to his friend Piercy, a method whereby their religious enemies might cease to exist. It was, that as Parliament was soon to assemble, a mine of a few barrels of gunpowder might be made by digging at some distance from the Parliament House, and when wholly completed, roll in many barrels at the upper part, then set fire and blow the whole posse up. The idea was exceedingly pleasing to Piercy, who longed for the happy moment to arrive when he should hear his enemies were extinct. Piercy lost no time in communicating it to about twenty chosen friends, who were all anxious that the glorious work should immediately be begun. It was requisite to have in this employ, one who would willingly be blown up for the sake of having others blown up—and no one was more prominent for such a diabolical work than one Guy Fawkes, an officer in the Spanish service on the Continent, whose zeal in the holy cause in which he had been engaged prior to his leaving for the Continent in conjunction with Catesby, Piercy, and divers others, of endeavoring to establish their religious creed. A confidant was despatched to Guy, and but a short period elapsed ere Guy was in London. Things thus far went on to their best wishes, and now the work of mining must be commenced. Piercy hired a house very near the Parliament House, and the party began the work; they worked night and day, and although there were piles of dirt in Piercy's yard, yet the people of that day, not being so inquisitive as those at subsequent periods, no one even asked, "Pray what sort of a building do you intend to erect?" They had prepared some considerable way, when the earth appeared hollow, and a sound was heard! This alarmed them, but Piercy, as soon as opportunity offered, found they had gone as far as the Parliament wall, which separated a large coal vault from their mine. This vault being empty, Piercy hired it for the purpose of storing a few barrels of merchandize for a short period, and as the other portion of room would not be wanted, jocosely said he would fill it with faggots, which he did. Here then, seemingly everything was accomplished, saving an opening from the mine through the wall of the vault. Not much time was taken to effect this. What now was wanting to gratify their pleasure in hearing of a blow up? Piercy had artfully caused thirty-six barrels of gunpowder (merchandise) to be put into the vault and then filled

VALUE OF A PAPIST'S OATH.
From the London Protestant Journal, for November, 1836, the ensuing paragraph is extracted:

"The little scruples felt by the Romishists in Ireland to commit perjury, when sworn on a Protestant Bible, must necessarily lead to most demoralizing results. At an arbitration in Longford county, in which a considerable amount of property was involved, a Papist farmer was sworn in the usual way. After he had proceeded to give his testimony, a gentleman present requested that the witness might withdraw, as he had something of importance to communicate. The witness having retired, the gentleman stated that he could prove from personal knowledge, that the greater part of his evidence was pure falsehood, and requested that he might be sworn in such a way as to meet the superstitious feeling of the witness. Accordingly it was arranged that two keys should be laid crossing each other on the Bible to represent the

keys of Peter, and that over those the Romish witness should be sworn. He was accordingly called in and told he must be sworn after the manner prescribed. J. F. Foster, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy call at his residence, 305 Washington St., (opposite 254) up stairs, entrance in the rear; where he is in constant attendance to adopt his Trustees in the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place. He has for eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture of Trusses, and has largely increased his business, and has now 1000 Trusses in stock, which he has sold to persons within two years. Although he has not followed it steadily and exclusively, he has made them for himself for eighteen years past, and for individuals to whom he is at liberty to refer.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been used in public places within twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adopt to all the cases that occur; and has on hand good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if he takes suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs (these give great relief); Trusses in a large joint produced by a perfect cast; they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a disease of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for the Hernia of the Uterus, which have been used with success where operators have failed.

Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have: if not to any particular manufacturer, then can change for any of them. Mr. Hall's; Ross' Spring Truss; Ross' Patent; Dr. Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do.; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzmann's Elastie Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do., double and single, and crooked feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the Manufacture.

Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when preferred, to take measures of safety at no expense, and makes Trusses to fit all sizes, and in cases where there is pain or inconvenience, and in which many cases will produce a perfect cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such little children; he has had occasion to make a number of late, the fathers and mothers of whom he will refer to as well as the physicians, who were engaged in the case. To Mr. F. will speak the truth.

Individuals in this city have been cured of their complaints by wearing Trusses of his make for six or twelve months, so as to be able to leave them off; although some prefer never to leave off a Truss entirely, after having once worn one, as it incroaches on the limb trifling, and is uncomfortable. A good Elastic Spring Truss, made as it ought to be, would be well worth the money.

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Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by MRS. FOSTER, at any of their homes, or at the above place.

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